



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

UN LIBRARY

APR 15 1983

A/38/156
S/15702
13 April 1983
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

UN/SA COLLECTION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-eighth session
Items 23 and 61 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-eighth year

Letter dated 12 April 1983 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 21 March 1983 (A/38/121-S/15650), I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, news of the recent use of chemical and bacteriological weapons by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would transmit this information to the Group of Experts on the application of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23 and 61 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

* A/38/50.

ANNEX

USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS BY THE VIETNAMESE
AGGRESSORS IN KAMPUCHEA

1. On 14 February 1983 the village chief and an inhabitant of Taing Sri, Mepring commune, Cheung Prey district in Kompong Cham province, were poisoned and killed by the Vietnamese aggressors because they had refused to sell them rice.
2. On 25 February 1983 the Vietnamese aggressors poisoned drinking water in jars belonging to the inhabitants of Chheuteal, Trapeaing Reaing commune, Chhouk district in Kampot province. Several people were poisoned, of whom one died.
3. From 6 to 13 March 1983, Vietnamese Antonov aircraft flew over the southern region of Sisophon, in the province of Battambang, on several occasions, releasing toxic chemicals, yellow and white in colour. Initial estimates are that 51 people were seriously poisoned, of whom five died.
4. On 9 March 1983, several inhabitants of Soeu and Bovel, forcibly taken by the Vietnamese occupiers to the Phnom Ampil region in Sisophon district, to the south of national route No. 5, in Battambang province to construct a road to the east of Damrei Toat Sei, were poisoned by contact with toxic chemicals dropped from aircraft by the Vietnamese occupation army on 6 March. There were 13 serious cases of poisoning, five of which resulted in death.
5. Also on 9 March, Vietnamese troops fired artillery shells containing poisonous gas against the civilian population of Pailin region in Battambang province, resulting, according to initial estimates, in 38 cases of poisoning, of which two were fatal.
6. On 14 and 15 March 1983, the Vietnamese aggressors once again released yellow and white toxic chemicals from aircraft over the southern region of Sisophon in Battambang province. Ninety people were poisoned, and many others continue to be affected every day.
